

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office.....116 E. Main Street
 South Richmond.....1102 Hill Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....100 N. Sycamore Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Five Three Cents
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday.....\$1.00 \$3.00 \$1.50
 Daily without Sunday......60 1.80 .90
 Sunday edition only......50 .50 .50
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .50

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg.

One Week
 Daily with Sunday.....10 cents
 Daily without Sunday......10 cents
 Sunday only......5 cents

Entered January 27, 1900, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1910.

MOTHER EDDY DEAD AT LAST.

Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy has departed this life. Her death, which occurred Saturday night at her home in Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Boston, was announced yesterday morning at the Mother Church, greatly to the distress of the congregation. There would be weeping and lamentation throughout the sect which she founded but for the fact that it believes there is no such thing as death, and that what seems so is only translation into the higher life.

Mrs. Eddy was one of the most remarkable women in the history of the world. She was born at Bowe, New Hampshire, July 16, 1821, and was, therefore, in the ninetieth year of her age, her earthly age, but in the apprehension of her followers she was older than the hills by virtue of the divine attributes she had assumed. She was married three times. Her first husband was George Washington Glover, who died in 1841; her second husband was Dr. Daniel Patterson, a dentist, from whom she was divorced in 1852, and who died in 1856, and her third husband was Asa Gilbert Eddy, who died in 1883. She was baptized a Congregationalist and remained a member of that Church until 1879. She discovered Christian Science in 1866; began to teach the "Science of Mind Healing" in 1867; established the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston in 1881; founded the first Christian Science Association in 1876 and the National Christian Science Association in 1886; preached in the Baptist Tabernacle in Boston in 1875; organized The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston in 1879, known as "The Mother Church," from which has grown over one thousand branch churches and societies. She established the Christian Science Journal in 1883, the Christian Science Sentinel in 1898, and Der Herold der Christian Science in 1902. She was awarded a grand prize and a diploma of honor by the French Government, and was also decorated as Officer d'Academie in 1907. She wrote a large number of books, the greatest of which was "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, and amassed a large fortune by her religious activities.

We have always thought that she was a fraud; but there are thousands who have thought otherwise, and that she exerted an enormous influence upon thousands of rational men and women, not only in this country, but in many parts of the world, cannot be questioned. The most illuminating book that has been written about her and her claims was written by Mark Twain, in which he explained with pitiless logic many of the things about her and her work. It has been denied that she was the real author of her greatest book, "Science and Health," and there have been signs at times of revolt against her teachings, and particularly against her assumption of papal powers. She has been reported to have died a good many times; but it was never acknowledged until yesterday by her own people that she had passed on.

It is assumed that she provided for the continuance of her Church and that it will go on in some shape; but now that its founder has departed it would not be surprising if there should be many divisions and other sects founded upon the faith delivered to the Christian Scientists by this most unusual creature. The "malicious animal magnetism" which has caused so much disquiet in the Church in New York, we suppose, did not die with its discoverer, and that it will be cultivated now by those who possess it, or who are under its spell, there is not much room for doubt.

The Christian Scientists are, as a rule, a very well-to-do people. They have built a great many churches at large cost, and there are endowments and funds of one sort and another that must be administered. As long as men and women have nerves, and human suffering from the ills of the body endures, there will be virtue in the cultivation of the idea that what is not, in Mrs. Eddy's case, certainly, what was is no more, and so it is that the fashion of this world passeth away. It is hoped that the good she did will not be buried with her; as for the evil, that will be taken care of without our help.

BACK TO THE LOG CABIN.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, a distinguished lieutenant-general in the Confederate Army, candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, says that he is happier than any other man in the world. He has quit the luxury and the surroundings of his earlier life and has gone back to the log cabin where he was born to spend the remainder of his days.

He is living in the cabin, which his father built. It is now 102 years old, it is in a fine state of preservation. The

General raises his own tobacco. He is having a fine time in his old age. "It is no ordinary log cabin," asserts the General. "It is made of logs and good old red clay." Every room has a great big fireplace, and in the winter time the General and his friends roast apples by it, broil game, and make a little hot toddy. There is a fine spring right by the door, and along the banks of the little stream that issues from it grows what the General calls "the finest mint in the world."

"I wouldn't give it up for the palace of a King," says this fine old man of eighty-eight summers, and nobody doubts it. It is like beginning life again for him, far removed as he is from the scenes of the turmoil and the fighting and the shouting of his earlier life.

MISSION WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Peter and James and John were all well enough for work in the domestic field; but when a missionary was to be sent into other lands and among strange peoples, the choice fell upon Paul, the greatest thinker in all the history of the world. Speaking three languages, all things to all men, diplomatic in his walk and conversation, and fit for the high service required of him, he was the first missionary of all time, and it is such as he, and only such as he, that should be sent into the mission fields of the world. If the work is to prosper, men who think, men of social gifts, men who know what they are talking about, men of courage, men who can lead, are the men who should be sent into foreign parts if they are to succeed. Half-rate men, "average" men, should be kept at home to do the work here, where the spiritual atmosphere is supposed to be clear, and only the strongest and most courageous and best equipped should be assigned to the larger and more trying service, where constructive work is to be done.

Such, at least, is the view of Bishop Kinsolving, of Brazil, as he told the people at the Monumental Church yesterday morning in his moving story of the Church and its work in the largest Republic on the face of the earth. He has been down there twenty-one years and has done a great work, and knows whereof he affirms. It stands to reason that he is right. The so-called "heathen" are rather hard to convince, and their conversion is work for full-grown men.

STATED LIKE A LAWYER.

Editor Waring, of the Charleston Evening Post, is not only a superb politician and forceful writer, but he is a very careful lawyer by profession, having acquired his knowledge under the immediate tuition of Mitchell and Smith. He states the case for Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole, so clearly in his newspaper of Saturday that we should be remiss in our duty to the cause of Truth if we failed to publish it, as follows:

"If Cook was crazy enough to say that he got to the Pole when he did not get there, he is crazy enough to say he did not get there when he really did, and, applying the law of incredulity to his later as well as to his earlier statement, those who denied his original claim of discovery must deny also his present repudiation of the claim."

The whole congregation will rise and join in singing the words of the famous old song, "There's a Hole in the Bottom of the Sea." As Editor Waring says, this "is one of the most convincing arguments ever put forth on a question of absorbing public concern." Yet there were some persons in the last Democratic National Convention at Denver who preferred John W. Kern for Vice-President!

FATHER AND SON.

A devoted, but somewhat exacting, parent-solicitous for his son's future and impressed with the idea that he was not making such progress in his studies as seemed possible to the parental apprehension—admonished the young fellow, now being prepared for the University at a private academy, that he should apply himself more diligently to his books, and received by due course of mail this very clever rejoinder:

"The reason I don't do better in my studies is because I am not energetic unless I am stirred up. I think it would be a very nice idea if you would give me \$5 every time I get a grade above 85, and for every additional grade \$1, so in that way, if I got a grade of 90, I would get \$10. In that way, if I didn't do better, you wouldn't lose, and if I did better, we would both gain. It doesn't stir me up to think about the future. It is too vague. I like something more material to work for."

That was just a little more than Paterfamilias expected; but it was nothing more than he deserved. It is clear that, however much he may have fallen short of 85 in the Rule of Three, the young fellow, still in his teens, has made a clean 100 in the art of expression. We should say that he appears to have been designed for a Trust lawyer, or a financier of the higher sort, or, possibly, for distinction among the "tucker crowd"; at any rate, he capped the bluff of the old man. It ought to be worth at least a hundred dollars to him so near Christmas.

LEHMANN.

The appointment of Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, as successor to the late Solicitor-General of the United States, Lloyd W. Bowers, will be acclaimed as a very wise action on the part of President Taft. Easily one of the first lawyers of the West, Mr. Lehmann is widely known to members of the legal profession. For the year 1908-9, he was president of the American Bar Association, a high and honorable office which goes only to men recognized as leaders in the legal profession.

Born in Prussia, Mr. Lehmann was admitted to the Bar of Missouri in 1872 and has since practiced his profession with signal success. He was a delegate representing the United States

at the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in St. Louis in 1904, and was chairman of the committee on the plan and scope of that organization. Taking an active part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, he was chairman of the committees on congresses and anthropology. He is a man of the ability, a thorough scholar in the law, a practitioner who will make a great personal sacrifice to accept the office to which he has been elevated by President Taft, who, in the selection of his new Solicitor-General, has given further evidence of the fact that he intends to have associated with him in his Administration the ablest lawyers obtainable on the Courts and before the Bar as holders of the Nation's brief.

"THE ABSENT BROTHERS."

Yesterday wherever there was a lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a memorial service was held for the "absent brothers," who have passed on into the invisible. It is a noble thing to remember the dead, to recount their virtues, to call over their names, to mingle with their spirits, to meditate upon their departure and to realize that after we shall have joined them, as join them we must, we shall leave behind us those who will not forget us.

There is nothing better than the motto of the Order. "The faults of our Brothers we write upon the sand; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." And so it has come to pass that the first Sunday of December in every year is set apart in memory of the Elks that have gone, and with solemn services their names are called in the Lodge of Sorrow, and with funeral marches and eloquent orations and triumphant music the living and the dead mingle together, and death unites the future with the past and clasps perfected hope in memory's home at last.

The Order of Elks is one of the strongest of benevolent orders in the country. Since its organization in 1868 it has distributed in benefits \$2,456,137, and last year it distributed \$554,404. There are 1,174 lodges in the United States, and in all these lodges yesterday the Elks met to honor their dead and to wish for them that immortality of happiness which we all hope for and into which those who have gone have entered.

THE TOLL OF THE HUNTER.

The hunting season is over in many States, but it has left a grim trail of human blood behind it. Its record is almost as gruesome as that of gun-powder on the Fourth of July. Football is almost harmless in comparison. The total number of deaths for this season in the United States up to this time has been 117. Eighty-one cases of serious injury are reported. Death, it would seem, is more common than injury.

This year is indeed record-breaking in this respect. Never before have there been for a similar period so many fatalities from those who follow Nimrod. Last year the loss of life was eighty-seven, and in 1908 it was fifty-seven. In three years the number of the slain has almost doubled.

It speaks well for the care used by Southern sportsmen, that the South contributes but little to this roll of the dead and injured. Three men were killed in Kentucky, one in Tennessee and one in Texas. The statistics for other Southern States are not at this time obtainable. Twenty-seven men were killed in Michigan alone. New York came second with fifteen. Wisconsin ranks third with fourteen. Maine, the great deer-hunting State, shows nine fatalities.

One of the chief causes of these deaths and injuries was that one hunter mistook another for a deer. This was so great a cause in one State that there is talk of making the hunters within its jurisdiction wear red clothes, so that they may be distinguishable from animals.

Carelessness in handling guns, the old, old cause, was the most prolific source of death and injury. It would plainly appear that we need "new rules" in hunting as well as in other departments of sport.

THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

How many Irishmen can speak Irish? According to an embassy of distinguished sons of Erin now traveling in this country, the number who can speak the ancient tongue is all too small. Messrs. Flanagan and MacColum, and the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan have come to the United States in order to arouse an interest in the Gaelic League among the Americans who are proud to say that they were born in the Emerald Isle or that they are descended from people who were. This organization, the Gaelic League, proposes to do much for Ireland in many ways, but its most striking achievement has been in preserving and reviving the Irish language. It proposes to spread knowledge of the Irish language in this country.

As a part of its hopeless endeavor to denationalize Ireland, the British Government for many years prohibited the teaching of the Irish tongue in the Irish schools. This is no longer the rule, however, for after fifteen years of work by the Gaelic League, Irish is taught in almost half the schools. It is fluently and charmingly spoken by 610,000 people. Nearly all who thus speak Irish also speak English. Familiarity with the tongue of their fathers is a boon to any people. It encourages patriotism and national pride; it broadens the outlook on life and is a valuable mental training.

It is well that the extinction of the Irish language was not consummated by the British Government. That would never have done at all. The language of Irish poetry and song ought to keep alive forever. It is rich and musical,

It is the language of a people who are justly proud of their race.

SAUERKRAUT SOARING.

The sad news comes from Chicago that the price of sauerkraut will be higher next year than it is now. There has been a tremendous shortage in the cabbage crop. This will be an unwelcome news to the millions of American people who are fond of this delicate and delicious food, but the rise was to be expected.

More than 20,000,000 pounds of sauerkraut were eaten in the United States last year, for it is an astonishing fact that America consumes more of it than any other country in the world. Still more remarkable is the fact that the United States is exporting kraut to Germany. German manufacturers are copying the American product, acknowledging openly that it is the best. It is one of the rare cases where "Made in America" supplants "Made in Germany."

CLEVER GRIFT.

The tip graft is known the world over, but Chicago now comes to the front with a trust organized to get tips. For tips paid to boys who check hats and coats in the hotels and cafes of the Windy City, it is estimated that \$2,000,000 is expended every year by patrons of these places.

As might have been expected, it was a shrewd New Yorker who devised this gigantic scheme for milking the public. Jacques Roussio came from New York to "Chi" and induced the proprietors of nearly all the leading downtown hotels and cafes to lease to him under five-year contracts the exclusive privilege of checking the hats and wraps of patrons.

Now things have come to such a pass that these patrons find it almost impossible to get their property back without tipping the obsequious fellow in charge of the checking room. The hats and wraps of patrons are almost forcibly taken from them and concealed and the patrons are compelled to stand by and watch the boy or colored maid perform gymnastic evolutions with the hat and whisk broom. Unless the victim makes a move toward his pocket to get a tip, the feats are kept up for an almost endless period. The Chicago Record-Herald says: "The boys were instructed to do everything except poke a revolver under the nose of the patron or to chloroform him to exact the desired tribute."

In addition to the hat-checking privilege, the lease held by Roussio extends to the wash-rooms, where the patrons have talcum powder and hair brushes forced upon them and are compelled to have their clothes brushed and their shoes shined.

The proprietors of the cafes and hotels are exceedingly anxious to get out of the contract, for the patrons are howling terribly, but there is no way out of it for the proprietors. They are helpless. So are the patrons.

THE SWAN SONG OF EADS.

There have been two sad announcements from the Ninth District this year—that of the election of Slomp on November 8 and that last week of the retirement of "Bill" Eads from the Wise News and the abandonment of the publication of that sprightly and always interesting paper. With the issue of December 25, this paper, filled with meat, bubbling over with it, check-fall of good advice to the Republicans and good cheer to the Democrats, will pass into the realm of the things that were.

This action is made necessary by the failure of delinquent subscribers to pay their subscriptions. About this time a year ago, Editor-in-Chief William Eads, better known as plain "Bill," announced that he would spend a year in trying to collect back subscriptions, and that if he failed he would suspend the News. Evidently, his subscribers have failed to "come across," and so the paper must cease publication and other employment must be found for the President of the News company, the managing editor, the city editor, the news editor, the business manager, the staff of reporters, the special correspondents, the editorial writers, the foreman of the composing room, the printers—all of which positions are held by "Bill" Eads alone, who carries beneath his hat the whole paper.

It was a powerful spear that Eads wielded, especially in the fight for Stuart. Some of his editorial sayings were copied all over Virginia, and were almost household words in the Ninth. He fought a good fight, and he and his unique paper will be missed in Virginia journalism.

THE PRACTICAL USE OF AEROPLANES.

The New York Sun points out that the aeroplane is about to be put to uses which are essentially practical. This has been talked about for a long time, and now the plane is to be utilized for other purposes than those of exhibition.

Professor Archibald, a director of the Royal Observatory at Teplitz, Prussia, is getting ready to make an aeroplane expedition in German East Africa. He has hit upon the idea of employing the flying machine for astronomical purposes. He intends to carry out a series of flights next summer, using Kilimanjaro as a base of operations. A Wright bi-plane will probably be used, and it will be equipped with photographic apparatus capable of taking pictures of the constellations and other astronomical subjects.

A Blériot monoplane with a 50-horse-power Gnome motor will be sent from London to Persia to be used in connection with an oil field. The machine will be employed by a surveyor in making an aerial survey of the oil properties of his company.

In Paris, certain persons are contracting for an aeroplane to be sent to

South America, where it will be used by the surveyors who are mapping out a new railway. It is thought that the machine will be almost indispensable in making surveys.

Marconi is studying the problem of wireless communication with aeroplanes. His work is likely to be very valuable.

In a less serious way it might be noted that the authors and short story writers are working the aeroplane overtime in their productions. Aeroplane romances are now wrought out in the brain of many writers, and the melodramatists will soon rescue the heroine via aeroplane rather than by throwing her on to the flying express just as the villain prepares to toss her.

THE HAT CRUSADE.

The Ministerial Association of Johnson City, Tennessee, met on Wednesday and issued an address to the women of that city, appealing to them to remove their hats at Sunday evening church services. Every minister but one in the town signed the address, which states that the clerical objection is not because the hats are not lovely, but because it is felt that removal of them will allow the Gospel to "have full power."

That is a rather frank request, but it is not the first time that hats in church have caused annoyance and trouble to ministers as well as to members of the congregation. Just why the hats hinder the Gospel from having "full power" is not stated, but it is supposed that they hinder the view of many members of the congregation and cause some of the sisters to think about beauty temporal rather than spiritual.

BLOSSOMING BACKYARDS.

One of the ugliest and most unsightly features of any city which is not too congested to have them are backyards. Many a house there is which has an imposing front and the neatest, sweetest little lawn that could be found stretching out to the street, with flowers, perhaps, and small trees. Then there are some houses that are so close to the street that there is no space for adornment, and the backyard is the only open space on the place.

In order to make backyards more beautiful, the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, proposes to employ an expert horticulturist to teach the young folks of the city how to cultivate the backyards of their homes into profitable gardens and lovely spots. The work will be started by the establishment of a demonstration garden at one of the public schools. Here the expert will give practical instructions. He will show how to start a garden, and under his directions the students will transplant from the demonstration garden to their backyards and the vacant lots. It is believed that many of these horticultural students next summer will be able to raise much of the vegetables for the consumption of their respective families. In doing that, they will maintain disease germ exterminators. If the work proves successful in one school district, it will be carried out in all the other school districts of the city.

The planting of flower gardens neatly laid out will also be encouraged. Sums of money are being raised for this work, and when it is all collected the experiment will begin. It is a part of the work in which give associations are interested, and which means so much to city beautification.

AN AMBITIOUS LAD.

The Harrisonburg Daily Times tells a very fine story about "a certain wise boy" who is a pupil in the Harrisonburg Graded School. His name is not known to us, but perhaps it will be some day when he is older. He hurt his right hand the other day so seriously that he is deprived of the use of it. Unable to "do sums," he was, therefore, excused from recitations in arithmetic.

Now, there are a great many boys, in fact, a landsliding majority, who agree with Dr. Elliot that there is too much arithmetic and too little music in the public schools. For some lads we used to know arithmetic was the most exquisite torture conceived by the brain of man. Not so with this lad, who is described by the Times as "all boy." He is ambitious and wants to make his courses and get into the high school. Every afternoon he goes to a typewriter and laboriously picks the figures and hammers them with his lone left hand.

Oh, yes, he is just a boy, but he is the kind that make men who make good. As the Times well says, "It's the spirit which does big things."

In the football game in which Brown trounced Yale by the overwhelming score of 21 to 0, it is said that after the scores had been made and when the game was almost over, Captain Kilpatrick, of the Yale team, was heard to say in a most cultured tone to his men, "At them fiercely, fellows; at them fiercely!" Now wasn't it really rude that Brown should have won?

His Honor, Justice Crutchfield, is pleased by the Petersburg Index-Appell with Emperor William of Germany, Czar Nicholas of Russia, King George of England and King Alfonso of Spain. It would seem that Richmond is not without royal company.

Thanksgiving dinner in Orange must have been wonderful. Ever since that day, the Orange Observer has ceased from talking about waffles, country ham, fruit cake and other delicacies that cannot usually be had in Orange.

In view of the movement to tax bachelors in Richmond, the Houston Post remarks: "No wonder Colonel Harvey, thinks Richmond a good place in which to inaugurate a woman suffrage movement."

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

How to Build an Aeroplane.

Will you please tell me in your Query Column where I can secure a book that will give me direction how to make an aeroplane?

No such book has been issued, to our knowledge.

Information as to Paymaster's Office.

Where may I get information and particulars as to entering the United States Navy as paymaster?

Write to the United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"In the Stranger People's Country."

Please give the name of the author of "In the Stranger People's Country," and tell me where I can get it.

Mary N. Murfree. SUBSCRIBER. Please inform me where I can get the volume in which Charles Egbert Craddock sent postal address of dealer.

The Income Tax.

1. Will you please give me the provisions and a brief statement concerning the suggested amendment to the income tax? 2. How many States have ratified this proposed amendment? 3. The proposed amendment is very brief. It simply empowers the Con-

gress to levy a tax on incomes from whatever source derived. It is proposed that all incomes over \$5,000 should be so taxed. It was adopted by the Congress in 1909, and by that body submitted to the States for their ratification or disapproval.

2. The States which have ratified this measure are: Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Maryland, Kentucky, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi.

First Wyoming Railroad.

Please inform me through your Query Column the name of the first railroad across Wyoming. N. Y. Z.

"Branch Street."

Will you kindly tell me if there is a "Branch" Street in Richmond? If not, why not name a popular avenue named after John P. Branch, an esteemed citizen of this city?

CONSTANT READER.

There is no such street in the city.

Magazine Manuscript.

Kindly state if articles sent to magazines for publication have to be typewritten. M. S.

Not necessarily, but it is better to do so. Typewritten articles are easier to read and publishers prefer this form.

VISIT TO INDIA WILL STRENGTHEN HIS RULE

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

KING GEORGE'S announcement that he will proceed to India in the fall of next year, with Queen Mary, in order to hold a great durbur at Delhi on the opening day of the year 1912, appeals to the imagination, not only of his lieges in all parts of the world, but likewise to foreign nations. George and his consort have already visited India as sovereigns, and the visit now being announced will be the first occasion of an English monarch coming as such to India since the latter became subject to the British crown.

Nor can I recall any instance of a European sovereign making a royal visit to India, or of a monarch of any other nation visiting India, in state, and his sojourn there, though brief, served to strengthen the up to that time wavering loyalty of the native chiefs and population to such a degree that when the war with Germany broke out, in 1910, India remained loyal to the crown, instead of taking advantage of the latter's misfortunes to secure her own freedom.

And when, in Portugal, when he visited Brazil, became so fascinated thereby and won to such an extent the good will of the people there, that he decided to return to India, he contributed in no small degree to the separation of Brazil from the mother country, and to the establishment of its independence, as an independent nation, under the rule of his favorite son, Dom Pedro.

King George and Queen Mary's visit to India next fall cannot fail to strengthen his rule over that vast empire, the possession of which, with its 300,000,000 of people, its vast resources, its different races and creeds, contributes so greatly to the importance, the power and the prosperity of Great Britain. The people of India, until now, have been restricted to seeing Governors and Viceroy, as the personification of England's sovereignty—mere officials, subject to orders from London, and liable at any moment to be overruled and even recalled. In what, to an Oriental mind, appears as a great disadvantage, there have been occasional visits from members of the British royal family, as, for instance, when King Edward visited India, and Prince of Wales in 1875-1876, and when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were present at the coronation durbur at Delhi on January 1, 1903, on which occasion, however, Lord Curzon, as Viceroy, insisted upon having the "pas" of the royal duke, greatly to the amusement of the native princes. The durbur of January 1, 1912, will, however, afford the princes and the people of India the opportunity of seeing their sovereign, not with their Emperor's representatives, or with any more princes of his house, but with the Kaiser-i-Hind himself.

It may be as well to explain right here that there will be no coronation ceremony at the durbur. The stories that the King and Queen intend to have themselves crowned as Emperor and Empress of India at Delhi are without foundation. Coronations are essentially European functions, and would not be understood in India, where the reign of a sovereign, great or small, is inaugurated by means of a durbur. The principal object of these accession durburs is to enable the sovereign to establish his authority as ruler to offer their allegiance and to pay their homage.

At the durbur at Delhi, thirteen months ago, the native rulers of India subject to the suzerainty or to the sovereignty of the Kaiser-i-Hind, with a similar object in view, arrived in great state and splendor, arrayed in cloth of gold and jewels of priceless value, attended by the princes of their house, the military and naval forces, and by their armed retainers, furnishing a display of magnificence that no other continent than Asia could dream of. The durbur at Delhi will take place in the great horseshoe-shaped amphitheatre, where the Emperor and Empress of India, after which the act of homage will be performed, the native rulers will take place, one after the other, in accordance with their rank.

The procession of all these princes from Delhi and from the camps and temporary townships in the vicinity will furnish perhaps an even more magnificent spectacle, with the hundreds of state elephants, adorned with golden and jeweled trappings, of barbed chariots, and surrounded by British troops alone, taking part in the affair, will number over 50,000, and it may safely be taken for granted that everything will be done, both by the government and by the British authorities in India, to render this durbur memorable by its grandeur and magnificence in the history of India, and of the world.

There is one feature about these durburs which is of particular importance, and which invites reflection. Prior to the establishment of English rule in India, all its various native rulers were forever at cruel and devastating wars with one another. England has compelled them to remain at peace, and has put an end to all that, there is little intercourse between them, and as Lord Curzon, while Viceroy, once remarked, their states form a series of watertight compartments, each entirely distinct and separate from the remainder. A durbur, such as that which takes place at the end of next year, will have the effect of bringing all these different princes together, into contact with one another, and under the influence of the English Emperor of India.

There is but one of them who it may safely be assumed, will be able to do so. The Kaiser-i-Hind of Baroda. The latter, in spite of his great wealth, and of the extent of his dominions, is of an original, noble and generous nature, so that he will be able to do so. The other princes of India among whom prejudice of caste, pride of blood, and the like, are carried to the extreme, look upon him almost in the light of a pariah, whose very touch is contamination. It is because he was

aware of the insulting manner in which all the other great and small vassal rulers and princes of India would hold him from their thrones, that he remained away from the last coronation durbur, in 1902. It is because the English government is powerless to protect him from these affronts and indignities by his fellow Indian rulers and princes, that he is so embittered at heart against Great Britain.

Those who know India best do not hesitate to assert that the Galkwar is the prime mover and the financial backer of all the anti-English agitation in India, and it is an undeniable fact that in the case of every revolutionary movement, the English government, by resorting to such an extreme measure as his deposition and imprisonment, has been able to bring about a change in the government of the country, and to the